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Vol. I DECEMBER 1961 No. 3

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MADRAS-3

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Vol. I DECEMBER 1961 No. 3

Industry and Trade—Their Problems

The Pharmaceutical Industry is of recent origin in our country. In view of the monopoly of foreign manufacturers particularly of United Kingdom, the British Government did not encourage the growth of this industry. There were only less than 6 sizeable Indian Companies before Independence. The advent of freedom has unleashed the dormant enthusiasm in us for growth of indigenous industries including the Pharmaceutical industry.

The Pharmaceutical Industry, as some other selective industries, requires special technical know-how, special process, equipment and the like and as such Indian Companies are able to develop well only with the technical and sometimes financial collaboration of foreign Companies. Some of the foreign companies thought it worthwhile and profitable to have their manufacture in India to take full advantage of the good sales they had built up. The Second Five Year Plan gave tremendous fillip to the growth of this Industry also and now this Industry can be broadly divided into three sections—(1) Foreign Companies established in India, (2) Indian Companies with Foreign collaboration and (3) Indian Companies of sizeable nature. The third category has not increased much in number but it has grown enormously in stature. As between the first two, we have got to be a little careful about the first category as the entire finance and control are by the foreigners.

The Pharmaceutical Industry, as is well known, is different from other industries as this has both commercial and moral values. This Industry has to serve mankind by providing medicines for healthy growth and thereby increasing the longevity of life by putting in the market only good and ethical products. Hence, there cannot be any justification for any manufacturer—small or large—to have any product which does not conform

Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.

—EDITOR.

to the best and recognised standard and specifications. At this stage, joint work with foreigners who are experts in the technical know-how is absolutely essential and welcome too.

After the advent of independence and in view of the increase in the purchasing power of the people and the propaganda carried on by companies and Government, as also the growth of population, the intake of medicines has shot up very high resulting in the establishment of many manufacturing concerns in this Country. Necessarily these have to be small or medium ones and were put to the necessity of competing with the foreign ones established in India or with the collaborated companies.

The Foreign Pharmaceutical Manufacturer has developed the art of publicity to perfection in this line a little different from the methods followed by other industries. The very large volume of samples to the medical profession and hospitals, the periodical costly compliments to Doctors and to some dealers—combined with best quality medicines prepared by technicians of a high order—these factors have created a soft corner in the minds of the medical profession, with the result that their products — even not of a specialised nature—were generously prescribed and encouraged to the detriment of Indian manufacturers who are competent to manufacture such products of the same quality.

The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee Report has dealt with all aspects in detail and though it is now 7 years since the publication of the Report, the implementation of most of the suggestions has not been taken up yet. The Drugs Act and Rules (elaborately amended in 1957) has certainly laid useful and necessary conditions for the manufacturer, but it is desirable and urgent that some of the impracticable suggestions contained therein have to be deleted.

We are speaking on behalf of an Association, one of the biggest in India in this trade, and we reiterate here that as far as the Pharmaceutical Industry is concerned, the products should be of very high standard and no leniency need be shown for making sub-standard products. But it is the duty of the Government to see that proper encouragement is given to the small and medium size Industries for healthy development in such a way that they will be in a position to stand at a par with the bigger ones. As in other industries, a code of conduct should be prescribed, the implementation of which should be in the hands of an Advisory Body consisting of the representatives of the Government, the industry, the trade and the consumer. The manufacturer has to always realise the peculiar nature of this industry since it has to deal with human lives and hence expenses should not be stinted for research and know-how in manufacturing medicines of high quality and purity. Due to the heavy over-head expenses involved in publicity, samples, etc., and due to the necessity of following the methods adopted by bigger ones. the cost of medicines in India (not of a specialised nature) is high, not commensurate with the purchasing power of the people. It is high time that the small and medium manufacturers sit across a table and evolve methods to see that common medicines of quality are manufactured with proper equipment and know-how and distributed to the customers at a price which they can afford and at the same time permit the industry to grow without difficulty.

(*To be continued*)

Season's Greetings to all our Readers

"COSMETICS MANUFACTURE"

With a view to regulate and control the manufacture of Cosmetics on healthy and scientific lines and also to prevent the import and sale of sub-standard, spurious or misbranded Cosmetics which are said to cause serious damage to the health of the people, the Government have introduced a Bill in the Rajya Sabha to bring the manufacture, import, distribution and sale of Cosmetics within the scope of the Drugs Act and Rules.

In the statement of objects and reasons for the Bill it is stated that "contact dermatitis is one of the evil effects of using certain cosmetics. Preparations which appear to be among the most frequent causes of dermatitis are deodorants, pomades, lipsticks and nail polishes. Apart from dermatitis, there is the bigger risk of cumulative toxicity of azo and other synthetic dyes used in the manufacture of lipsticks, etc."

It is also pointed out in the statement of reasons that "while there is a fair amount of control in the well-organised and equipped units of the cosmetic industry, there are many units dispersed throughout the country where even elementary precautions for testing raw materials and observing hygienic conditions during manufacture are not taken." It is again stated that this question had been discussed by the Central Health Council as early as October 1960.

It is common knowledge that the use of cosmetics by the people has been increasing tremendously in recent years. It is still increasing day by day. The need therefore for the regulation and control of the 'cosmetic industry' with a view to protect the health of the citizen from the evil effects of using sub-standard products cannot be gainsaid. We hope this measure will be welcomed by all.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is a prescription from the Medical Practitioner necessary for the sale of:

(1) Sulphanilamide Powder.

(2) Penicillin Ointment.

If they are for external use only?

A. (1) Sulphanilamide Powder if it is specifically stated as 'dusting powder' and for external use only, no prescription is necessary. Otherwise, prescription is essential.

(2) Penicillin Ointment (for external use) no prescription is necessary.

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Pharmacy Education in India

BY

Sri K. S. SRINIVASA VARADAN, M.A., M.SC., A.R.I.C.,

Professor of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Madras Medical College, Madras.

3rd and Final Part

Though the Diploma Course in Pharmacy conducted at the Madras Medical College, as described in the last issue, was considered sufficient for the training of pharmaceutical chemists required in the industry as it was existing upto 1930, the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee focussed for the first time the attention of the people to the deplorably low state of pharmaceutical industry and this naturally led to an awakening of the educational authorities. Institutions came forward to offer a degree course in Pharmacy ; and to Banares University goes the credit for offering a Degree in Pharmacy for the first time, though pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals as special subjects were offered in some post-graduate courses of many other Universities. Next to Banares, came Madras and the two years' degree course in Pharmacy was inaugurated at the Madras Medical College in the year 1939.

The Madras University gave recognition to the Madras Medical College to the starting of a degree course of two years' duration called the B.Sc. degree in Pharmacy. The Medical College was chosen for affiliation to this course as it was felt that subjects like Physiology and Pharmacology can be easily taught in this instititon without extra cost. Further, a research unit was functioning at the Madras Medical College which had been conducting research work on indigenous drugs and which had on staff a specially trained chemist and pharmacologist and it considered that their services could be best utilised in handling the professional subjects of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy. For the teaching of Biology and Chemistry, the respective departments at the Medical College were utilised with the result that the Course was started without any extra cost to the Government.

The Course, as explained above, was one of two years' duration with an examination in Botany, Chemistry in-organic and organic at the end of 2 terms and a final examination at the end of the Course (*i.e.*) after an interval of four terms in the professional subjects of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutics and Pharmacognosy.

It was subsequently felt that the teaching of the various subjects of the course caused a heavy strain on the existing staff of the respective departments and additional staff was sanctioned in the departments which most needed them.

But the pharmaceutical science was developing fast and within a period of 10 years it was felt that the importance of this course was growing at a fast rate and it was impossible to condense the teaching of all the necessary subjects pertaining to the course, in a space of 2 years' duration. This is felt not only at Madras but also at all other places of instruction for this course and the course was extended to one of 3 years' duration. The reorganised course of B.Pharm. came into force in 1950. The chief changes that were incorporated were that the first year examinations were shifted

to the end of the 1st year course and the final examination was divided again into 2 parts, the first part examination being held at the end of the 2nd year and the second part being held at the end of 3rd and final year. The first year course deals with the subjects of Physiology, Pharmaceutical Botany and elementary zoology and Chemistry. Though the 1st year course dealt with organic chemistry, the examination in this subject is held at the end of the 2nd year along with the subject of Pharmacology. The professional subjects of Pharmaceutics, Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy are taught during the 2nd and 3rd years of the course and the examinations in these subjects are held at the end of the 3rd year. Forensic Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Bacteriology are included in the final year subjects, under Pharmaceutics.

After the constitution of the Pharmacy Council of India in 1948, it became the authority of approving the courses of study for registration as Pharmacists. Though the minimum qualification for registration as Pharmacist is a Diploma and the Pharmacy Council of India framed the syllabus and regulations for the Diploma Course alone, the Pharmacy Council approves also the degree course and the examinations conducted for the degree courses also. But the Pharmacy Council of India has nothing to do with the framing of the Degree Course in Pharmacy which is done by the Council of Technical Education. Pharmacy Course comes under the technological groupings and the latter Council is at present framing the syllabus and regulations for the Degree and post-graduate courses in Pharmacy. The only connection between the two bodies *viz.* the Pharmacy Council and the Council of Technical Education is that the former sends 3 representatives of the Council to the Committee appointed by the Council of Technical Education to go into this question.

It is the order of the post-independence days that sudden and rapid changes are being brought in the field of education from the primary stage to post-graduate stage and Pharmacy Education is no exception to this. On the one hand, as the Pharmacy Education is built on a basic scientific course, any change in the nature of the basic course *viz.* the Intermediate, will affect the pattern of the Pharmacy Education. Further, in addition to the changes consequent upon the changes in the regulation of the basic course, it has to meet the challenge of the growing progress in the Pharmaceutical industry. The Pharmaceutical industry of late has become a highly specialised and technical one. The drugs used for the processing are no longer animal and vegetable products obtained by the process of extraction. They are no longer only synthetic chemicals. A new class of compounds has emerged in the form of antibiotics. Further the forms of presentation of the drugs has also changed considerably. The drugs are pharmaceutically compounded to yield patent preparations of any desired activity and any desired duration of activity. This has revolutionised the processing of the pharmaceuticals. Further, coming to the analytical side, newer and newer methods have been developed to assess the purity of the products and their storage capacities. Hence, it is no wonder that the Pharmacy education should keep pace with these developments with the result that it was found that even the 3 years' course framed in 1950 should give place to a new one and it was left to the All India Council of Technical Education to frame the Syllabus of a new Course.

A word about the financial commitments consequent upon these changes will not be out of place. The Council of Technical Education recommends also suitable grants based upon the report of the examiners

sent by the Council to meet the growing needs of the institutions offering this course in the matter of getting buildings, equipment, and payment of enhanced salaries to the staff on certain conditions. The grant is distributed by the University Grants Commission provided a part of the expenses is met by the institution itself. Though all Universities have availed themselves of these benefits, the authorities of the Madras Medical College have not so far availed themselves of the grants sanctioned by this body.

Whether the grant is forthcoming and even if it is forthcoming, whether it is being availed of, or not, it is but just that the pattern of education should change to be in consonance not only with the recommendations of this body but also with the changes taking place in other Universities so that the students coming out of this institution should not have any inferiority complex and so that the degree course imparted here, should be recognised by all the Universities.

It is with this end in view that the Course which was modified only in 1950 has again been subjected to changes. Incidentally this opportunity was availed of to make the necessary changes caused by the changes in the pattern of the secondary education and immediate post-secondary education. The admission to the B.Sc. or B.Pharmacy Course was often only to those who have passed the Intermediate Course in Science with either Natural science or Mathematics and Physical science as main subjects. But after the abolition of Intermediate, which was replaced in the first year by the Pre-University Course and in the second year by the various pre-professional courses, the admission to the B Pharm. Course also was made open to Pre-University students with medical group and the Pre-Professional Course was held in common with the Pre-Medical and Pre-Dental Courses, all of them being under the Medical Faculty. This temporary phase of having a pre-professional course was short-lived and the same was woven into the professional and technical courses, the latter being styled as Integrated Courses after this merger. Naturally, the B.Pharm. Course which is of 3 years' duration after pre-University and pre-professional courses has to be made into 4 years' integrated course after Pre-University which will be ultimately replaced by the Higher Secondary course.

The Integrated Course in Pharmacy came into force in the year 1961 and the salient features introduced in this course are (1) Introduction of study of Pharmaceutical Engineering; (2) the incorporation of a Course of study of Business Administration, hospital and drug store management and (3) the teaching of mathematics for 2 years. These three subjects are quite new. Some other minor changes introduced are: (1) The Forensic Pharmacy becomes a separate subject; (2) Elements of Toxicology are taught; (3) Pharmaceutical Chemistry has been separated into 4 different sections.

Coming to the details, the first year course deals with the subjects of Chemistry, Physics, mathematics and biology. In the second year, mathematics, physiology, pharmaceutical chemistry (Papers I and II) and pharmacognosy are taught. The examination is held in all subjects except Pharmacognosy. In the 3rd year, Pharmacognosy is continued with Pharmacology, Business administration, Pharmaceutical Engineering, Pharmaceutics I and Pharmaceutical Chemistry III. The examination is being taken in Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology and Business Administration. In the fourth and final year, the study of Pharmaceutics III, Pharmaceutical Engineering and Pharmaceutical Chemistry IV are continued while Forensic Pharmacy is introduced. Examination is to be held in all subjects.

Provision is also made for practical training in factories during the course at the time of the summer recess.

Another feature introduced in the scheme is a change in the timings of the examination. As the number of students admitted to this course is only 25, at present, considerable difficulty is being experienced, if some of them fail at the first appearance of any examination and complete the examination at a second time, thereby constituting 2 different batches for instruction. As the examinations are being conducted in the months of December and April, it always leads to 2 batches within this small number. To avoid this, it is proposed to hold the second examinations for the students who fail in the first attempt in April, in the month of July itself so that if they clear all subjects except one, they can go to the next year and if not they revert back to the old course. As the results can be decided for this small group of boys early in July, they can join the main batch itself. It is hoped this will tone up the teaching and aid bringing in better results.

Post-graduate Education.—Till the year 1958, the post-graduate education culminating in the award of first post-graduate degree *viz.* the M.Sc. was open to candidates who carry out research on select topic and submit a thesis. The valuation of the thesis supplemented by the holding of a written, oral and practical test formed the basis for the award of degree. The conduct of practical and oral test was left to the discretion of the examiners who value the thesis. The study for the written examination was also confined to select topics having relationship to the subject under investigation by research.

After the year 1958, the post-graduate degree in the field of medical faculty as in other fields, was changed to one to be awarded on the result of written, practical and oral tests only. No research work was prescribed. The subject of study for the M.Sc. examination is the main subject studied under the under-graduate stage with a special paper in any one branch approved by the University. So far as the subject of Pharmacy is concerned, the two special subjects approved are Chemical Pharmacology and Microbiology. The duration of the course is 2 years and the candidates before registration should serve in the department of Pharmaceutics or in an approved industry for a period of at least one year, this period being relaxable. There is also a concession given to persons who have put in service for a period of 3 years in the Department of Pharmaceutics. The duration of the course for them can be reduced to one year subsequent to registration.

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Some Facts about Pharmacy Act and Registration of Pharmacists in Madras State

(Contributed)

Section (30) of the Pharmacy Act 1948 lays down that "for the purpose of preparing the first Register, the State Government shall by notification in the official Gazette constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons and also appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary of the Registration Tribunal." Under sub-clause (2) of the same section, "the State Government shall by the same or a like notification appoint a date on or before which applications for registration shall be made to the Registration Tribunal."

The qualifications for such registration in the First Register as set forth in Section (31) of the Pharmacy Act are :—

(*a*) A person who holds a degree or diploma in Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical chemistry or a chemist and druggist diploma of an Indian University or a State Government, as the case may be, or a prescribed qualification granted by an authority outside India, or

(*b*) holds a degree of an Indian University other than a degree in Pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry, and has been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners for a total period of not less than three years, or

(*c*) has passed an examination recognised as adequate by the State Government for compounders or dispensers, or

(*d*) has been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date notified under sub-section (2) of section 30.

In pursuance of the above Section 30 the Madras State Government constituted a Registration Tribunal which started the work of preparation of the First Register during the latter half of 1950. The Government also notified under sub-section (2) of Section 30 that the last date before which applications for registration shall be made to the Registration Tribunal, shall be 28-2-1951.

The first Register of Pharmacists in Madras State was published, in the supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette dated 8th April 1952. Along with that, the Government also notified that the authority to whom appeals should be preferred against the decision of the Registration Tribunal shall be the Deputy Director of Medical Services (Drugs Controller) Madras.

The next important step was the constitution of the Madras State Pharmacy Council including six elected representatives of the registered pharmacists under Section 19 of the Pharmacy Act. This means, carrying out corrections, alterations, additions and deletions to the Register of Pharmacists as per provisions of the Act, preparation of

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electoral rolls, and arranging for the elections.

Equally important was the framing of the Madras Pharmacy Council Rules. No doubt, all these may take time. However, the Pharmacy Council Rules were approved and published by Government only on 15th September 1953. By that time, the question of separation of Andhra from the Madras State took concrete shape and this delayed the progress of the council election work very much. The State Pharmacy Council was constituted in G. O 2454 Health, dated 31st August, 1954 and it was only for Madras State. A Registrar for the Registration Tribunal was also appointed in August 1954 and the work of bringing the Register of Pharmacists up-to-date by attending to renewals, correction of addresses, additions or deletions etc., actually started by about the end of the year 1954. The electoral rolls were got prepared in 1955 and the first election of the full Madras State Pharmacy Council was actually held on 24th October 1955. The new Council met for the first time on 25th November, 1955, *i.e.*, after 4 years and nine months after *the First Register was closed on 28-2-1951.*

Among the various problems that faced that new Madras State Pharmacy Council, there were two most pressing and urgent ones which called for the immediate attention of the Council. They were :

(1) Registration of persons acquiring the compounder's qualifications after 28-2-1951 *i.e.*, after the closure of the first register and before the educational regulations as per section 14 of the Pharmacy Act came into force. The Compounders' examination was regularly conducted by the Madras Government year after year from 1951 till 1957, *i.e.*, till the introduction of the Diploma-in-Pharmacy Course in 1956. For the compounders' examination no general educational qualification was required and any non-metric candidate can join the course and appear for the examination.

In this manner, after the closure of the first Pharmacists' Register on 28-2-1951 and till 1957, hundreds of non-metric candidates had passed the compounders' examination But, these 'compounders' could not be straight-away entered in the Register of Pharmacists as the educational regulations under the Pharmacy Act which should apply for subsequent registration were there although, no doubt, the State Government did not publish the date on which these 'educational regulations' would come into force in Madras State.

(2) The Second category of persons were those who possessed the qualification under clause 31(d) of the Act, and who were also certified by the Director of Medical Services and Drugs Controller of the State under rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules 1945 as 'qualified persons'. Most of these persons were actually working in 'chemists' shops and practising the profession of pharmacy or themselves owning and managing drugs stores.

The above two important problems facing the Council had to be decided urgently. Nevertheless, the correspondence on this subject between the Madras State Pharmacy Council and the Director of Medical Services, Madras State, and the State Government and the Union Ministry of Health prolonged till about March 1957. Finally, the Government of Madras in G. O. No. 896, Health dated 15th March, 1957 agreed to the conduct of a simple test equivalent to Matriculation in the subjects to be specified by the Director of Medical Services for testing these persons and deciding the issue of registration. The Dean of the General Hospital was to conduct the test of the

above two categories of people accordingly. All those who pass such test examination should then be registered as Pharmacists.

However, there was another difficulty to be faced. The time for notifying the date on which the educational regulations under section 14 of the Pharmacy Act would come into force in Madras State was also fast approaching. The last date for issue of such a notification was 15th September, 1957. Accordingly, in the above G. O. itself the Government of Madras requested the Director of Medical Services, Madras, to submit necessary proposals to Government for holding the test examination.

The fee of Rs. 15-00 suggested by the Director of Medical Services, as the test examination fee was approved, and the constitution of the Board of examiners consisting of the Director of Medical Services, Madras State, the Professor of Pharmacology and the Professor of Pharmaceutics, Madras Medical College, for the conduct of the examination was also sanctioned.

The Government also requested the Director of Medical Services to fix up a date for the coming into force of the educational regulations in the State to enable the issue of the necessary notification. It was however, specifically made clear by Government *that the simple test examination must be held before the 15th September, 1957*, as the latest date by which the notification announcing the coming into force of the Educational regulations in this State should be published, was *15th September, 1957.*

It was however, so unfortunate that for reasons known to Government and the Director of Medical Services, the proposed simple test examination was never held either before the 15th September, 1957 or after. The educational regulations however came into force at the appointed date in 1957. Thus, the fate of those hundreds of candidates referred to in the two categories above, *viz.* non-metric compounders and persons qualified under rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules 1945 is still hanging fire. A full decade has passed since February, 1951.

The question of registration as pharmacists of persons qualified under rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules was taken up by the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association and other Associations and the All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists too with the State and Central Governments and was also again and again discussed in all the Drugs Conferences that were held between 1957 and 1960.

As a result of all-round representations an amendment to section 32 of the Pharmacy Act by the addition of a new clause as section 32A was finally brought in and passed in 1959. This new clause came into force on 1-5-1960. On seeing this amended clause every one at the outset thought that the problem of the non-metric compounders and persons qualified under rule 65 (15) (C) of the Drugs Rules 1945 would be solved. But unfortunately, this amendment has not only not helped these people in any way, but has also created numerous new and complicated problems for the State Pharmacy Council.

Under the provisions of this new amendment,—which by the way will be in force only till 30th April 1962,—the Madras State Pharmacy Council has, it is stated, already received about, 500 applications for registration as pharmacists. It is also understood that the Council after arranging for the interview of these applicants by its Executive Committee, has selected only about 25 per cent of the number of candidates interviewed, for registration as

pharmacists. And still, the non-metric compounders and the 65 (15) (C) people are in the waiting list.

It will be apparent from the facts set forth above that as a result of commissions and omissions several persons who really possess the necessary qualifications for compounding are not able to get themselves registered as Pharmacists under the Pharmacy Act in spite of the amendment brought into force since 1-5-1960.

It is unfortunate that the Pharmacy Act which was conceived with the best of intentions to evolve a code of conduct has not fulfilled the expectations of even the most optimistic. It is an addition to the innumerable acts which though well drafted were implemented only in a red—taptist conservative way. It is high time that the Ministry of Health appoints a Small High Level Committee to assess correctly the reasons for the slow progress and to suggest ways and means to rectify the defects and to enable the successful implementation of the objectives of the Act.

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Drugs Requiring Storage at Low Temperature

(Continuation)

BY

C. V. NARASIMHAN, B.SC. (Chemistry) B.SC. (Pharmacy)

Drugs Inspector—Madras City.

In the last article on the above subject it was mentioned that the official Pharmacopoeias prescribe two types of storage for Drugs requiring storage at low temperature *viz.* (1) Storage at as low a temperature as possible above 0°C and not exceeding 15°C. (2) Storage in a cool place which U.S.P. Dispensatorium defines as a place having a temperature not exceeding 15°C. The first condition is generally achieved by storing the drugs in a refrigerator and the list of drugs which should be stored in a refrigerator was given in the annexure to the last article.

The second condition of storage, namely storage in a cool place can be achieved by storing the drugs in an air-conditioned room where the temperature can be maintained below 15°C (59°F). A list containing the drugs which should be stored under the storage condition specified above (*i.e.*) in air-conditioned room is given below.

DRUGS TO BE STORED IN A COOL PLACE

1. Adrenaline Solution B.P.
2. Aluminium Hydroxide Gel B.P. (should not be allowed to freeze).
3. Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel. B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
4. Aluminium Hydroxide Tablets B.P.
5. Strong Ammonia Solution B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
6. Dilute Ammonia Solution B.P. I.P.
7. Anise Oil B.P.
8. Bacitracin B.P.
9. Belladonna Dry Extract B.P.
10. Benzathine Penicillin B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
11. Benzathine Penicillin Tablets B.P.
12. Benzyl Penicillin B.P. I.P.
13. Benzyl Penicillin Tablets B.P.
14. Calciferol B.P. I.P.
15. Calciferol Solution B.P.
16. Calciferol Tablets B.P.
17. Calcium Chloride B.P.
18. Camphor B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
19. Camphor Liniment B.P. I.P.
20. Caraway I.P. B.P. B.P.C.
21. Powdered Caraway B.P.
22. Cascara Dry Extract B.P.
23. Cascara Tablets B.P.
24. Sterilised Surgical Catgut B.P.
25. Oxidised Cellulose B.P.
26. Chloramphenicol Capsules B.P.
27. Surgical Chlorinated Soda Solution B.P. I.P.
28. Chlortetracycline capsules B.P.
29. Cinnamon I.P. B.P.
30. Powdered cinnamon B.P. I.P.
31. Cinnamon Oil B.P. I.P.
32. Clove Oil B.P. I.P. B.P.C.

33. Coriander B.P. I.P.
34. Coriander Oil B.P. I.P.
35. Dextrose Injection B.P.
36. Digoxin Tablets B.P.
37. Dill Oil B.P. I.P.
38. Dimercaprol B.P.
39. Diphenhydramine Capsules B.P.
40. Emetine and Bismuth Iodide Tablets B.P.
41. Anaesthetic Ether B.P. I.P.
42. Ethyl Chloride B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
43. Eucalyptol B.P. B.P.C.
44. Eucalyptus Oil B.P. B.P.C.
45. Glyceryl Trinitrate Tablets B.P.
46. Halibut Liver Oil Capsules B.P.
47. Hamamelis Ointment B.P.
48. Heparin Injection B.P.
49. Hyaluronidase B.P.
50. Strong Hydrogen Peroxide Solution B.P. B.P.C.
51. Hydrogen Peroxide Solution B.P. B.P.C.
52. Hyoscine Hydrobromide B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
53. Hyoscine Tablets B.P.
54. Hyoscyamus Dry Extract B.P. I.P.
55. Prepared Ipecacuanha B.P. I.P.
56. Magnesium Hydroxide Mixture B.P.
57. Mustine Hydrochloride B.P.
58. Neomycin Sulphate B.P.
59. Oxytocin Injection B.P.
60. Pancreatin B.P.
61. Pentolinium Tartarate B.P.
62. Pentolinium Tablets B.P.
63. Pepperment Oil B.P.
64. Phenol B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
65. Phenoxymethyl Penicillin Tablets B.P.
66. Podophyllum Resin B.P.
67. Procaine Penicillin Injection B.P. I.P.
68. Propyliodone Injection B.P I.P.
69. Propyliodone Oily Injection B.P.
70. Pyroxylin B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
71. Compound Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets (Soda Mint) B.P.
72. Sodium Chloride and Dextrose Injection B.P.
73. Sodium Stibogluconate Injection B.P.
74. Starch B.P.
75. Stramonium Dry Extract B.P.
76. Streptomycin Sulphate B.P. B.P.C. I.P.
77. Suramin Sodium B.P.
78. Tetracycline Capsules B.P.
79. Thyroid B.P.
80. Trichloroethylene B.P.
81. Troxidone B.P. B.P.C.
82. Troxidone Capsules B.P.
83. Tryparsamide B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
84. Turpentine Oil B.P. I.P. B.P.C.
85. Concentrated Vitamin A Solution B.P. I.P.
86. Concentrated Vitamin D Solution B.P. I.P.
87. Concentrated Vitamins A and D Solution B.P. B.P.C.
88. Wool Alcohols B.P.
89. Oily cream B.P.
90. Hydrous Wool Fat B.P.
91. Acidum Folicum I.P.
92. Aether Solvens I.P. B.P.C.
93. Vinyl Aether I.P. B.P.C.
94. Amyl Nitrite I.P. B.P.C.
95. Anise I.P.
96. Applicatio Psoraleae I.P.
97. Chloramin I.P.
98. Chlorbutol I.P.
99. Nonsterile Surgical Catgut I.P.
100. Coriandrum Pulvis I.P.
101. Digitalis Preparata I.P.
102. Ergota Preparata I.P.
103. Extract of Malt I.P.
104. Extract of Malt with Cod. Liver Oil I.P.
105. Dry Extract of Nux Vomica I.P.
106. Dry Extract of Stramonium I.P.
107. Fennel I.P. B.P.C.
108. Hydrargyrum Cum Creta I.P.
109. Injection of Hydrocarpus Oil I.P.
110. Injection of Ethylester of Hydrocarpus Oil I.P.
111. Injection of Protein Hydrolysate I.P.
112. Injection of Sodium Antimony Gluconate I.P.
113. Injection of Sodium Citrate with Dextrose I.P.

114. Myristica I.P.
115. Prepared Nux Vomica I.P.
116. Octyl Nitrite I.P.
117. Ajowan Oil I.P.
118. Oil of Orange Flower I.P.
119. Oil of Cajput I.P.
120. Oil of Caraway I.P. B.P.C.
121. Oil of Cassia I.P.
122. Chalmoogra Oil I.P.
123. Oil of Chenopodium I.P. B.P.C.
124. Cinnamon Leaf Oil I.P.
125. Coconut Oil I.P.
126. Oil of cumin I.P.
127. Pudina Oil I.P.
128. Castor Oil I.P.
129. Oil of Resemary I.P. B.P.C.
130. Sharkliver Oil with Vitamin D. I.P.
131. Pepsin I.P.
132. Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate I.P.
133. Streptomycin Hydrochloride I.P.
134. Tablets of Calciferol I.P. B.P.
135. Tablets of Prepared Ergot I.P.
136. Tablets of Thyroid I.P.
137. Thiopentone Sodium I.P.
138. Viper Venom I.P.
139. Hydrous Emulsifying Ointment I.P.
140. Trichlorethylene I.P.
141. Tr. Stramonium I.P.
142. Tr. Opil Camphorata I.P.
143. Tr. Nux Vomica I.P.
144. Volatile Bitter Almond Oil B.P.C.
145. Ammonium Bicarbonate B.P.C.
146. Prepared Belladona Herb B.P.C.
147. Rectified Camphor Oil B.P.C.
148. Cascara B.P.C.
149. Chlor Hexidine Gluconate Solution B.P.C.
150. Choline Theophyllinate B.P.C.
151. Cod Liver Oil B.P.C.
152. Domiphen Bromide B.P.C.
153. Ergot B.P.C.
154. Prepared Ergot B.P.C.
155. Eugenol B.P.C.
156. Geranium Oil B.P.C.
157. Ginger B.P.C.
158. Glycerine Trinitrate Solution B.P.C.
159. Halothane B.P.C.
160. Hyoluranidase B.P.C.
161. Hydrocorpus Oil B.P.C.
162. Lard B.P.C.
163. Lavender Oil B.P.C.
164. Linseed Oil B.P.C.
165. Methyl Cellulose 20 B.P.C.
166. Methyl Pentynol B.P.C.
167. Neomycin Sulphate B.P.C.
168. Nitrous Ether Spirit B.P.C.
169. Octyl Nitrite B.P.C.
170. Orange Oil B.P.C.
171. Pancreatin B.P.C.
172. Peraldehyde B.P.C.
173. Pentolinium Tartarate B.P.C.
174. Peppermint Oil B.P.C.
175. Phentolamine Methylsulphonate B.P.C.
176. Powdered Pituitary B.P.C.
177. Podophyllum Resin B.P.C.
178. Pumilio Pine Oil B.P.C.
179. Sodium Diatrizoate B.P.C.
180. Spearmint Oil B.P.C.
181. Spike Lavender Oil B.P.C.
182. Suramin B.P.C.
183. Terebene B.P.C.
184. Thialbarbitone Sodium B.P.C.
185. Thyroid B.P.C.
186. Trichloroethylene B.P.C.
187. Wool Alcohols B.P.C.

Legislation

Home Department

Amendment to rules under Poisons Act

(G. O. Ms. No. 4195, Home, 30th November, 1961)

S. R. O. No A-1221 of 1961.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Poisons Act, 1919 (Central Act XII of 1919), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 725, dated the 14th July 1937, at pages 1315 to 1317 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 20th July 1937, as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the said Act.

Amendments

In the said rules—

(1) in rule 20, for the words "half an ounce", "one pound" and "ten pounds" the figures and words "30 grams", "one kilogram" and "5 kilo-grams" shall respectively be substituted;

(2) in rule 21, for the figures and words "10 grains" and "20 ounces" the figures and words "1 gram 55" and "1 kilogram" shall respectively be substituted; and

(3) in rule 23, for the words "fluid ounce", the figure and words "100 milli-litres/grammes" shall be substituted.

P. T. SREEKUMARA PANIKKER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George Gazette
Dec. 13, 1961

(Department of Revenue)

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

New Delhi - the 2nd December, 1961.

G.S.R. 1420/No. 20. — In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby declares that the new medicinal preparation specified in the Table below shall be included in the category of unrestricted preparations: —

Table

(**Unrestricted Preparations**)

Medicinal Preparation

Antol Manufactured by M/s. The Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

Gazette of India 2nd December 1961

No. F. 45/5 (13)-61-OPIUM

Import of 'All Other Grades of Sulphur' from U. S. A. under the forthcoming D.L.F. Loan—October 1961—March 1962 Licensing Period

The following Public Notice (No. 133-ITC (PN)/61, dated the 2nd December, 1961) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Attention of importers is invited to the import policy for 'All other grades of sulphur' (Serial No. 25 (b)/V) in Section II of the current Red Book in terms of which licences will be granted to the established

importers on 75 per cent quota basis and quota lincences will be valid for import from the U. S. A. only. It has also been mentioned therein that the procedure to be followed for import of this item from the U. S. A. will be indicated separately.

2. It has now been decided that applica-cations from established importers for grant of licences for import of 'All other grades of sulphur' (Serial No. 25 (b)/V) from U. S. A. only under the forthcoming D.L.F. Loan will be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi during the current licensing period October 1961—March 1962 and licences will be granted to them on a quota of 90 per cent of half of their best year's imports of this item. The existing entries under columns 3 and 4 of Section II to the current Red Book will be deemed to have been amended accordingly.

3. Quota licences for import of 'All other grades of sulphur' from U.S. A. only under the forthcoming D. L. F. Loan will be granted to established importers subject to the terms and conditions laid down in Appendix to this Public Notice. Licences for import of this item will be issued only on receipt of an intimation from established importers accepting the terms and conditions indicated in Appendix to this Public Notice.

4. Applications for grant of quota licences for import of 'All other grades of sulphur' from U. S. A. only under the forthcoming D. L. F. Loan should be superscribed as "Under D. L. F. Loan" and should be in the usual form and manner. The established importers should address their Applications complete in all respects to Shri J. S. Bedi, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, with a copy to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Aid Section) so as to reach them latest by the 31st January 1962.

Extract from Indian Trade Journal December, 16, 1961.

Foreign Tenders

Tenders are invited by the Government of Ceylon for supply of the articles specified in the Schedule below, to the Director of Health Services, Ceylon.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate, to the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Health, P. O. Box No. 500, Colombo, Ceylon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender for the supply of Injection of Aneurine Hydrochloride, etc., Due at 10. a.m. on 6-2-62".

Tenders may be sent by surface mail or air-mail, but should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Healh, Colombo, on or before 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 6th February, 1962.

The following particulars should be stated in the tender :—

(*a*) Name of manufacturer and address;
(*b*) Country of origin;
(*c*) Date of manufacture;
(*d*) Quantity offered;
(*e*) Price;
(*f*) Standard,
(*g*) Packing and delivery terms;
(*h*) Banking reference;

Samples of the supplies offered, in sufficient quantities for clinical tests, must be furnished direct to the Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores, Deans Road, Colombo, Ceylon, to reach him on or before the date of closing of tenders.

SCHEDULE

Supply of Injection of Aneurine Hydrochloride, etc.

Description.	Estimated Requirements.	Packing Required.	Unit of Price.
1. Injection of Aneurine Hydrochloride (Vit. B1) B.P. 1 cc, each cc containing 25 mgm.	450,000 amps.	In boxes of 100 ampoules.	Per 100 amps.
2. Injection of Ergometrine Maleate B.P. 0·5 mgm. per ml.	700,000 amps.	In packs of 100 ampoules.	Per 100 amps.
3. Ethyl Chloride B.P. each with Spray Nozzle and Lever Stopper containing 50 c.c	10,000 Tubes	In boxes of 100 tubes.	Per 100 tubes.
4. Injection of Aneurine Hydrochloride (Vit. B1) B.P. 5 cc, each cc containing 25 mg.	100,000 Rubber capped multidose vials.	In boxes of 100 vials.	Per 100 vials.
5. Injection of Emetine Hydrochloride B. P. 1/2 Gr. in 1 cc.	200,000 amps.	In boxes of 100 ampoules.	Per 100 amps.
6. Injection of procaine and Adrenaline Fort 2 cc B.P. in Amber coloured ampoules.	1,000,000 amps.	In boxes of 50 or 100 ampoules.	Per 100 amps.
7. Injection of Cortisone Acetate B.P. 20cc. (25 mgm per ml. for intramuscular injection).	50,000 vials.	In boxes of 100 vials.	Per 100 vials.
8 Injection of Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin) B. P. 100 microgrammes in 1 cc.	270,000 amps.	In boxes of 100 ampoules.	Per 100 amps.
9. Injection of Chlorpromazine Hydrochloride B.P. 2·5 W/V Solution 50 mgm. in 2 cc.	100,000 amps	In boxes of 500 ampoules.	Per 500 amps.
10. Multivitamin drops each cc containing :— Vitamin A 5000 Units Vitamin D 500 Units Aneurine Hcl (Vit. B1)—2 mgm. Riboflavin (Vit. B2)—2 mgm. Pyridoxine Hol (Vit. B6) 2 mgm. Pantotamine Acid—2 mgm. Nicotinamide—20 mgm. Ascorbic Acid (Vit. C) 50 mgm.	15,000 Bottles of 15 cc. each with graduated dropper.	In any convenient packing.	Per bot.

N. B.—Interested parties desirous of obtaining copies of the detailed tender notice, conditions of tender, etc., in respect of the tender enquiry mentioned above, may apply to the First Secretary (Commercial) High Commission of India in Ceylon, 67, Turret Road, Colombo-3, Ceylon, or the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India, " Ceylon House," Bruce Street, Bombay-1.

Extracts from Indian Trade Journal, December, 16, 1961.

(Department of Revenue)

Dangerous Drugs

New Delhi, the 16th December 1961.

G. S. R. 1472—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) clause (g) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (2 of 1930), and the Protocol signed at Paris on the 19th November, 1948, supplementing the earlier Geneva Conventions of 1925, 1931 and 1936 relating to drugs placed under international control, the Central Government hereby declares the narcotic substances specified in the notification to be manufactured drugs and makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 4-Dangerous Drugs dated the 4th December, 1956, namely :—

In the said notification, after item No. (70), the following items shall be added namely :—

Particulars	Status of the drug under the Convention.
"(71) 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-cyanopiperidine, and its salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts and other substances containing any of these drugs.	Group I
(72) 2-dimethylamino-4-diphenyl-4-cyanobutane, and its salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts and other substances containing any of these drugs ...	Group I
(73) 1-diphenyl (2-methly-3-morpholine propanecarboxylic acid, and its salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts and other substances containing any of these drugs." ..	Group I

The Gazette of India,
December 16, 1961.

L. M. KAUL, *Dy. Secretary.*

Home Department

Exemption of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol and/or intoxicating drugs from certain provisions of Madras Prohibition Act.

Amendments to Notifications

(G. O. Ms. No. 3430, Home, 30th September 1961).

II-1 No. 5762 of 1961.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937), the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following amendments to Home Department Notification S. R. O. No. A. 7549 of 1958, dated the 1st November 1958 published at pages 1993 to 2000 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th November 1958, as subsequently amended :—

Amendments

In the annexure to the said notification, in sub-item (1) of item I, under the heading "(a) Pharmacopoeial preparation", under the sub-heading "Tinctures".

(*i*) after the entry "Tincture Hamamelidis", the entry "Tincture Hemidesmi

I. P.—Manufactured by Modern Chemical Works Limited, Delhi" shall be inserted;

(ii) after the entry "Tincture Oilveri Cortici", the entry "Tincture Quill B. P. C.—Manufactured by Dr. Wadhwa Chemical Works, New Delhi" shall be inserted.

A. J. JEYARAJ,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George Gazette, Dec. 20, 1961.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

(GENERAL)

Declaration of Public Holidays, 1962

(G. O. No. 1729, Public (Genl-M), dated 19th October 1961).

II-1 No. 4835 of 1961

Under the 'Explanation' to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Central Act XXVI of 1881) read with the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, No. 20-25/56, Public-I, dated the 8th June 1957, the Governor of Madras hereby declares that, in addition to 'Sundays' expressly defined as public holidays in the said 'Explanation,' the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1962 :—

Saturday, 13th January 1962	...	Bhogi
Friday, 26th January 1962	...	Republic Day.
Thursday, 8th March 1962	...	Ramzan.
Thursday, 5th April 1962	...	Telugu New Year's Day.
Saturday, 14th April 1962	...	Tamil New Year's Day.
Friday, 20th April 1962	...	Good Friday.
Tuesday, 15th May 1962	...	Bakrid.
Thursday, 14th June 1962	...	Muharram.
Saturday, 30th June 1962	...	Half-Yearly Closing of Bank Accounts.
Wednesday, 15th August 1962	...	Independence Day.
Monday, 3rd September, 1962	...	Vinayaka Chathurthi.
Tueday, 2nd October, 1962	...	Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Day.
Monday, 8th October, 1962	...	Ayudha Pooja.
Tuesday, 9th October, 1962	...	Ayudha Pooja.
Saturday, 27th October, 1962	...	Deepavali
Tuesday, 25th December, 1962	...	Christmas.
Monday, 31st December, 1962	...	Annual closing of Bank Accounts.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,

Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George Gazette, November 1, 1961.

JOURNAL OF THE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

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Seventh Drugs Conference

Points for Discussion submitted to the Drugs Controller, India

BY

THE ALL INDIA FEDERATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Item (1)

Issue of Warranty

In view of Enough Safeguards on Manufacture and Sale Provided, all the Provisions on Warranty be Repealed.

Explanatory Note.—This Federation is of the opinion that enough safeguards are provided in the Drugs Act and the Rules made thereunder to ensure that nothing less than only standard products could be marketted. With the Drugs Act and the Rules now applied to all parts of India, every drug manufactured is and must be of some accepted standard; every drug stocked, sold, distributed or even exhibited for sale is and must be of standard quality. Why then, the Federation fails to undetstand, a Warranty was at all necessary to be issued at any stage, on top of such safeguards at every stage of manufacture and sales. By the Warranty it is merely repeated in other form that **What is Actually Manufactured or Sold of Standard Quality** "is of standard quality" or negatively speaking "is not substandard."

The purpose of the Warranty, it is argued, is to trace back the origin of a substandard product and to better be enabled to fix responsibility on some one guilty of the same. But whether we say it or not, when a bill is at any time a proper and legal tender for all the requirements, the origin could be traced and responsibility fixed as much without a Warranty as with it. We submit that with the manufacture, sale and distribution under strict provision of the law, with strict rules on labelling, tests, maintenance of sales records and with powers of inspection, confiscation, prosecution and of levy of penalty (including imprisonment) provided, the Warranty is redundant and in other words is merely a repetition of guarantee of thus already guaranteed goods.

This Federation, therefore, requests the Government to take early steps to repeal provisions on Warranty wherever they occur in the Drugs Act and Rules thereunder to the relief of all concerned.

There is, however, a feeling particularly among retailer members of Federation and other friends that some effective but easy to operate link be provided with the withdrawal of provisions of Warranty by way of security to bonafide dealers. This Federation therefore suggests to add a provision to make it compulsory on the part of the Manufacturers, Agents, wholesalers and Dealers to make an entry in the bill of batch number of every drug sold, while entry of expiry date wherever it occurs. This will at the same time, on the administrative side, facilitate tracing back the source of substandard or misbranded drug even better than what is expected by the Warranty.

Item (2)

Interim Relief on 'Issue of Warranty'

Pending Decision on our Suggestion for Repeal of Provisions on Warranty, Position should be cleared as to Warranty between Dealers.

Explanatory Note.—In spite of the fact that during the Drugs conference held in Madras, it was clarified that no dealer other than the Manufacturer or the Agent was required to issue Warranty, the dealers of certain states still continue to demand it for fear of contravention of the relevant rule if no such warranty was obtained. Since the demand of warranty was originally provocated at the instance of the Drugs Control Administration of those States, the dealers are not likely to discontinue this practice so long as the Administration do not clear the position.

The Federation, therefore, requests that pending decision on its request to repeal all provisions on Warranty, an interim relief be given by notifying to the trade that purchases from a dealer, other than a manufacturer or an agent require no warranty and that in such transactions both the seller and the buyer would be within their rights without a Warranty.

Item (3)

Alternative to Marking of Prices

Price Lists of Manufacturers, Corrected as hereunder suggested be accepted as an Alternative to Marking of Prices on Containers.

Explanatory Note.—There has been a persistant demand particularly from the Retailers to make it obligatory to mark retail prices on the containers. It must, however, be admitted that there is no unanimity of opinion on this point since, some sections of the trade oppose the idea of such a stipulation. This Federation, all the same, believes that by some via-media or the other, the purpose of this demand be met so that all sections of the trade receive fair deal as far as possible.

This Federation, therefore suggests that price list of manufacturers, whose products are stocked and sold by respective dealers be required to be made available on counters to clients on demand for correct retail price. It is necessary in such case, however, to make it obligatory on the part of dealers to correct the list for any change in price within 3 days after receipt of the notice from the manufacturer, agent or distributor as the case may be.

Such a stipulation at the same time presupposes a condition on the manufacturers that in the case of a change for reduction, the dealers be covered with difference on the stocks lying with them on the day of service of notice. There is nothing strange about it for even otherwise this would be a prerequisite to the system of marking of prices on the containers. In fact, to their credit some manufacturers do follow this practice even to-day of their own.

The Federation submits that the system of marking of prices has practical difficulties. Firstly, since the changes in price are not in-frequent, the dealer would soon find on his shelf the same preparation with different prices, resulting in exchange of arguments with the buyer for a correct price. Secondly, it would be a matter of minutes to enter changes in the lists but to change the price on the containers, it first requires withdrawal of stock for re-marking, even reconditioning and then making the same over again to the dealer. This is untenable as the expense and time involved would be considerable, while the dealer sits in wait for the stocks to arrive.

It is argued, however, that as in some advanced countries of the West, change in prices be made only once in one or two years by agreement among maufacturers or

otherwise as decided. But this is possible only in the settled conditions as they obtain in those countries. In India they are far from settled for the purpose. The production costs are conditioned by frequent changes in duties, taxes and fees—all on the upward direction and even by unexpected levies like the recent Excise duty. These, therefore, together with labour problems and regulations, upset all calculations in price structure, making it difficult to think of change in price once in one or two years.

Thus, it would be seen that, maintaining of list would be the most convenient system for the manufacturers, dealers and the consumers alike. This would also serve to the best the purpose the retailing dealers have in view. The Government is, therefore, requested to adopt this system in the manner prescribed above if any system of the kind is thought of.

Item (4)

Short Weight Supply

A Provision should be added in Part IX to make it an Offence to Mark Weight in Excess of the Net Contents of any Container.

Explanatory Note.—At times it is observed that weight indicated on the label of a repacked drug is not the net weight of the contents but is the gross weight including the paper bag, carton or the bottle as the case may be. The buyer actually receives less and where a heavy bottle is used much less than what he believes he has paid for.

This practice does not attract any law laid down in the Drugs Act and the Rules, since drug contents are genuine and conforms to the required standard and otherwise all labelling and packing rules complied with. Nevertheless, this is an unethical practice and more so in a highly controlled line like Drugs and Medicines and needs early curbing at the hands of the authorities concerned.

The Federation, therefore, requests that a suitable provision be added in "Part IX-Labelling and Packing" to make this practice an offence with necessary penal clause. Exception should however be made for items which by their nature vary in weight on storage due to volatilisation, hygroscopy, dehydration, decomposition or expansion. In such cases where no prescribed make of packing is helpful, the weight figure be qualified with the words "when packed."

Item (5)

Marking Date of Manufacture

Only date of Expiry be Marked on Label to the Exclusion of Date of Manufacture.

Explanatory Note.—It is the experience, particularly of the retailers that more often than not, the customer demands preparation with the recent—most date of manufacture, even though the expiry date, marked on it is far beyond the reasonable date by which it would be used out. This results in accumulation of back dated but same preparation remaining unsold on the shelf of the dealer.

This Federation therefore suggests that only date of expiry be printed on the label to the exclusion of the date of manufacture.

Item (6)

Ad-Hoc Committee Conclusion No. I

Carbon Copies of the Cash/Credit Bills be Recommended to be Maintained for Records Against Originals, as Recommended.

Explanatory Note.—In its meeting held in Bombay the *Ad-Hoc* Committee has arrived at certain conclusion on Rule No. 65. This Federation takes exception to certain conclusion or part thereof on the following grounds:

Conclusion No. 1.—We fail to appreciate recommendation to maintain original Cash/Credit bills, which means issue of carbon copies to buyers. We have heard of no parallel to such a system any time in business circles of India. It is known to everybody that only original bills are passed for payment by the Government Departments and the loss of original one any time has entailed a very long and complicated procedure before payment. By "bill" they mean only original bill and duplicates and triplicates are meant for any purpose other than payment.

It is argued that Government would be persuaded to accept and pass carbon copies of bill for payment. We, however, believe that they will be reluctant to consider one line to the exclusion of all others for special treatment. Then again, used to original bills over a period of years, even the ordinary customer would resist this system as every one except the direct consumer has to satisfy his employer, manager or director as the case may be.

You will remember that Mr. C. A. Vasudevan, who served on the Committee on behalf of this Federation reminded during the discussions that carbon copies were found perfectly legible even after 5 years and that Income Tax and Sales Tax Offices continue to accept corbon copies as documents valid for their purpose even after so many years. We believe that no further argument nor any better example could be cited in favour of carbon copies.

In view of the practical difficulties, the recommendation to maintain originals be changed to give place to carbon copies, accepted as valid records in lieu of Register.

Item (7)

Difficulties in Respect of Camphor and Menthol Crystals

The State Trading Corporatian be Requested to Release Small Quantity to Chemists and Dispensing Chemists.

Explanatory Note.—The members of trade experience great difficulties for want of these two important items. The import of the same by the trade is completely banned and the State Trading Corporation, which is the sole importer of these items in India is required to sell to none except the manufacturers with the result that chemists have been left without any source of supply.

Consequently the chemists are not in a position to meet even the bare demand of such important items and Dispensing Chemists have to refuse prescriptions containing these items, putting the public to great inconvenience and hardship.

This is a serious matter and we request that State Trading Corporation and the Government Department concerned be recommended to take early steps to release reasonable supply every month to the chemists.

N.B.—Memorandum of Points for discussion at the Seventh Drugs Conference submitted to the Drugs Controller, India, by the Madras Chemists and Druggists Association has already been published in the November 1961 issue of the Journal. Members are requested to communicate their views on the various points and also their suggestions if any to the Madras Chemists and Druggists Association so as to reach the Office of the Association on or before the 15th January 1962.

—EDITOR.

Members of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, appointed by the Government of India as modified upto 8th December 1961

No.	Name and address of Member	Interest represented
1	Dr. H. R. Nanji, Meher House, 15, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay-1, Chairman.	Technical Knowledge.
2	Shri Ramanbhai Amin, M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda-3.	Owners.
3	Shri S. T. Raja, Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., Pimpri—(Poona).	do
4	Dr. R. Mazumdar, Works Manager, M/s. May & Baker Ltd., Worli, Bombay-18.	do
5	Shri K. A N Rao, Executive Director, M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., Ahmedabad.	do
6	Shri Dhiren Dey, Director, Deys' Medical Stores (Mfg.) Ltd., Calcutta.	do
7	Dr. G. B Ramasarma, Director-in-charge, Research & Control Division, Raptokas, Brett & Co. Private Ltd., Pharmaceutical Works, Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay.	do
8	Shri K. R. Chandran, M/s. Bliss & Cotton Ltd., 12-E, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.	Technical Knowledge.
9	Dr. U. P. Basu, Director, Bengal Immunity Research Institute, 39, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-16.	do
10	Dr. B. Mukerji, Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	do
11	Dr K. P. Karanth, C/o Biological & Synthetic Products Ltd., Sanatnagar, Hyderabad.	do
12	Dr. B. Shah, Development Officer (Drugs) Development Wing, New Delhi.	do
13	Shri J. N. Banerjee, Director, Sandoz Products (P) Ltd , Bombay.	do
14	Shri P. M Nabar, Officer-in-charge, Central Indian Medicinal plants organization, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.	Consumers.
15	Shri S. K. Borkar, Drugs Controller, Directorate General Health Services, Ministry of Health, New Delhi.	do
16	Col. D. S. Shukla, Deputy Director General (Equipment and Stores), Armed Forces Medical Services, New Delhi.	do

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Association Notes

On the eve of the New Year I have great pleasure to extend to all Members of the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association, and to all our readers my hearty greetings and goodwishes for a very happy and prosperous New Year.

G. K. SANKER,

President, Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association.

Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee

The fourth meeting of the Anti-Spurious Drugs Committee was held in the Committee Room of the Government Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 16th December, 1961, under the Chairmanship of Shri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Health, Government of Madras.

Shri G. K. Sanker the President of the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association attended the meeting. Dr. Miss. A. B. Marikar, M.D., and Dr. K. P. Sarathy, Director and Assistant Director of Medical Services respectively, Mr. F. V. Arul, Dy. Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Health, Madras, the Government Analyst (Drugs), Guindy, Madras and Sri K. R. Rao of the Trade Marks Owners Association of India Ltd., were among others present.

Important among the subjects discussed were the question of rendering immediate Police assistance to Drugs Inspectors when needed in the work of detection of 'Spurious drugs', preparation of propaganda material and making of Cinema Slides to help the campaign against 'Spurious drugs'.

Shri G. K. Sanker, pointed out that in most cases 'Spurious Drugs' find their way only to General Merchants and the issue of Drug licences to such parties should therefore be restricted. It was also pointed out that Section 18 of the Drugs Act necessitates the rendering of immediate police assistance to the Drugs Inspectors whenever the latter require such assistance.

It was also urged by Mr. G. K. Sanker that the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association should be advised of such proceedings relating to detection of 'Spurious Drugs' giving full particulars of such drugs so that the members of the Association could be given timely warning about the prevalence of those Spurious Drugs and cautioned against the same being stocked and sold unawares.

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The Deputy Inspector General of Police agreed to the proposal.

Exhibition of suitable slides for propaganda was entrusted to the Police Department.

SEVENTH DRUGS CONFERENCE

The Seventh Drugs Conference will be held at 10-00 a.m. on Saturday, the 20th January 1962 in the Schivalaya Annexe Conference Hall, Secretariat of Maharashtra Government Fort, Bombay.

Representatives of the Madras Chemists and Druggists' Association will attend the Conference along with the representatives of other States' Chemists and Druggists' Associations and of the All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY!

Letter received from Shri B. V. Patel, Director, Drugs Control Administration, Ahmedabad-16, Gujarat State

December 26, 1961

Dear Shri Ganesan,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the first two issues of the Journal of the Chemists and Druggists Association, Madras. I find that a very good step has been taken by your Association in publishing this Journal which deals with the day to day problems facing the Chemists and Druggists. I wish your Journal every success.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(*Sd.*) **B. V. PATEL.**

★

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